

### **REMARKS**

The undersigned attorney thanks Examiner Pesin for his careful review of this patent application. Reconsideration of the present application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Claims 3-7, 21-23, 30-31, 64, and 75-93 are currently pending in this Application with claim 64 being amended.

#### **Claim Rejections based on 35 U.S.C. § 112**

Claims 64 and 75-93 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112 second paragraph, as being indefinite because there was insufficient antecedent basis for the term “task sequence”. The antecedent basis for this claim limitation was inadvertently deleted from claim 64 in a prior amendment. Accordingly, in order to correct this deletion, the limitation of: “defining a task sequence as a predetermined sequence of accesses to one or more objects of interest of said plurality of objects of interest” has been added to claim 64.

#### **Claim Rejections based on 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claims 64 and 75-93 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Publication No. US 2002/0147805 to Leshem et al. (hereafter “*Leshem*”). *Leshem* is directed toward a system for analyzing and managing web sites. Specifically, *Leshem* discloses a web site analysis tool that generates a graphical site map depicting the nodes and links of the web site and uses web logs to generate web site usage data. *See Leshem ¶ [0007-0008]*. In essence, *Leshem* may be used to display paths followed by users in navigating through a website.

The present invention is directed toward a system for determining how a user interacted with a website in completing a task sequence. A task sequence identifies a predetermined sequence of accesses to one or more objects of interest and may define particular tasks that may be performed on the website. Many websites are designed to help users accomplish certain tasks, such as locating information or purchasing merchandise. For example, an on-line store website may be designed to assist users in finding merchandise to purchase. Accordingly, a task sequence may include: (1) finding a product, (2) adding it to the shopping cart, and (3) checking out. By comparing actual customer interaction with the website to the specified task sequence,

the website operator can determine whether the website design promotes efficient interaction for the user. If the user takes one or more wrong turns while navigating through the site, the operator can review the website to determine whether these wrong turns were caused by confusing links or other issues within the website. The present invention makes this analysis easier by graphically displaying the structure of the website overlaid with a representation of the paths users took in completing the task.

Notably, *Leshem* does not disclose a task sequence or any use of a task sequence. Accordingly, *Leshem* does not disclose certain claim limitations of claim 64, namely, “defining a task sequence as a predetermined sequence of accesses to one or more objects of interest of said plurality of objects of interest”, and “accessing session data representative of one or more sessions of user interaction with the resource where a session identifies a sequence of user accesses to said one or more of said plurality of objects of interest, wherein at least one of the user accesses is to an object of interest that is not in the task sequence”.

Additionally, the Applicants respectfully submit that *Leshem* does not disclose the limitation of “accessing session data representative of one or more sessions of user interaction with the resource where a session identifies a sequence of user accesses to said one or more of said plurality of objects of interest, *wherein at least one of the user accesses is to an object of interest that is not in the task sequence*”, as claimed in claim 64. Specifically, *Leshem* does not disclose session data that includes user accesses to an object of interest that is not in the task sequence. Rather, *Leshem* discloses identifying when a user exits the website “by looking for large time gaps between consecutive accesses to the site”. *See Leshem*, ¶ [0211]. In other words, *Leshem* does not access data regarding user accesses that are not part of the task sequence. Instead, *Leshem* waits for long pauses by a user and guesses that the user must have gone somewhere else.

Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that claim 64 is patentable over *Leshem* and respectfully request that the rejection be removed. Additionally, the Applicants respectfully submit that dependant claims 75-93 are patentable over *Leshem* for the reasons stated above and for the further limitations contained therein.

**Claim Rejections based on 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 3-7, 21-23, 30-31, 64, and 75-93 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Leshem* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,549,944 to Weinberg et al. (hereinafter “*Weinberg*”).

*Weinberg* is directed towards a system for generating scripts and scenarios for exercising and evaluating the performance of websites. These scripts may be used to simulate user interaction with the website and are useful for load testing. *Weinberg* overcomes problems in the prior art by automatically generating usage scripts, thereby eliminating the need for a web host to manually navigate the website to create load testing scripts.

Importantly, the present invention is not concerned with load testing and does not use user scripts. Rather, the present invention graphically displays a comparison between a predetermined task sequence and actual user interaction with the website.

The user scripts generated by *Weinberg* are not task sequences as defined in the present invention. Specifically, the user scripts do not define a task that is compared to a sequence of actual user accesses. Instead, the user scripts of *Weinberg* are used to *simulate* users navigating through a website to test whether the website can handle the load generated by multiple users accessing common nodes within the website at the same time.

Thus, it is clear that *Weinberg*, *Leshem*, and the combination thereof do not disclose each and every limitation recited in the claims. Specifically, claim 3 recites the limitations of: (1) *defining a task* as a predetermined sequence of accesses to one or more objects of interest of said plurality of objects of interest; (2) accessing session data representative of one or more sessions of user interaction with the resource where a session identifies a sequence of user accesses to one or more of said plurality of objects of interest, *wherein at least one of the user accesses is to an object of interest that is not in the task sequence*; and (3) graphically displaying a hierarchical representation of objects of interest and their navigation structure, *overlaid with a representation of the paths taken in the user accesses to perform the task*. None of these limitations are found anywhere in the cited references.

Additionally, the cited references do not disclose the following limitations of claim 64: (1) *defining a task sequence* as a predetermined sequence of accesses to one or more objects of interest of said plurality of objects of interest; (2) filtering the data representative of one or more

sequences of user accesses to include only a set of sessions based on a filter criteria *by comparing the task sequence* to the data representative of one or more sequences of user accesses; and (3) accessing session data representative of one or more sessions of user interaction with the resource where a session identifies a sequence of user accesses to said one or more of said plurality of objects of interest, *wherein at least one of the user accesses is to an object of interest that is not in the task sequence*.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that claims 3 and 64 are patentably distinguishable over the cited art and the Applicants respectfully request passing of the case to issuance in due course of Patent Office business. Additionally, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent claims 4-7, 21-23, 30-31, and 75-93 are also allowable for the various additional limitations contained therein, which further distinguish the prior art.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejections should be withdrawn and Claims 3-7, 21-23, 30-31, 64, and 75-93 are in condition for allowance.

**FEES**

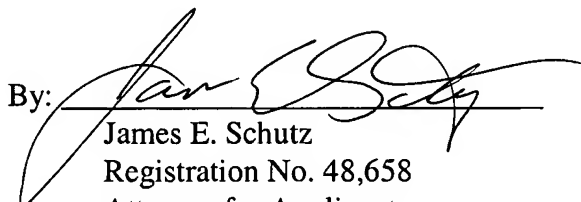
Enclosed with this *Preliminary Amendment to RCE*, is a Request for Continued Examination Transmittal and a three-month petition for an extension of time. Applicant believes the fees due in connection with the filing of these papers is \$905.00, and the Commissioner is authorized to debit deposit account 20-1507 for these and any other fees deemed due.

**CONCLUSION**

The foregoing is submitted as a full and complete response to the *Office Action* mailed June 29, 2006. It is respectfully submitted that claims 3-7, 21-23, 30-31, 64, and 75-93 are in condition for allowance and that each point raised in the *Office Action* with regard to these claims has been fully addressed. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the rejections be withdrawn and that the case be processed to issuance in accordance with Patent Office Business.

If the Examiner believes that there are any issues that can be resolved by a telephone conference, or that there are any informalities that can be corrected by an Examiner's amendment, please contact James Schutz at 404.885.3498.

Respectfully submitted,

By:   
James E. Schutz  
Registration No. 48,658  
Attorney for Applicant

Troutman Sanders LLP  
600 Peachtree Street, NE  
Suite 5200  
Atlanta, Georgia 30308-2216  
(404) 885-3498